AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK.

CUMBERLAND, VA., Wednesday, May 14, 1862. Gen. McClelian's headquarters were established here yesterday, and are now pleasantly located on the banks of the Pamunkey River. The main body of the army is rapidly concentrating at the point designated by the Commanding General. The quartermaster and commissry stores are in abundance. The savance guard of the army, under Gen. Stoneman, still remains at White House, within sight of the enemy's position.

A contraband, who arrived from Richmond yesterday, states that between that city and the Chickahom-River, a distance of some 17 miles, the enemy are encamped in large force, where they expect to swait the arrival of the Army of the Potenne. As the Rebels fall back they drive before them m st of the cattle, sheep, and boge, leaving only such things as they cannot remove.

Two explosions were heard yesterday in the direction of the Chickahominy, which were supposed to have been caused by the blowing up of the railroad

Gen. Hooker's Earnest Statement-New at Most Interesting Incidents-The Rebels twice Showed White Flags, and then Fired on us-They Cut of a Wounded New-Jersey Captain's Rure.

dence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Poppe's Curney Va. May 12, 1862. The smoke of falsified and blundering History is rapidly clearing off the battle-swamp of Williams-Gen. Hooker, a commander with as wise head as brave a heart, was heard to declare yesterday: " History will not be believed, when it tells that the devoted officers and men of my Division were permitted to carry on their unequal struggle, orning until night, unaided, in the presence of more than 30,000 of their comrades, with arms in their hands. Nevertheless, it is true!" At Adams's farm-bouse, headquarters by turns for everybody on the day of the battle, I intermitted the occasionally privileged labor of drying my feet at a wretched fire in an infernal cellar, with imprecations upon horse thieves and the copying of a wet document, stained by a dragoon's gore, and lying open in the empty parior. I thought it was abandoned. I now publish it as Exhibit No. 1, in support of my first and second letters descriptive of the battle.

"To Front of Williamsburg, "Is Front of Williamsburg, May 5-1:70 a.m., 1862.
"Three had a hard contest all the denorming—but don't despired success. My men are hard at work, but a good deal submitted."

d.

teported to me that my communication with you by
tewn reas is clear of the easemy. Batteries, cavalry,
thy, can take post by the side of mine to whip the
Very Respectfully your Obedient Servant.

J. HOOKER, Brig dier-General, &c."

Heintzelman had gone when the dragoon spurred up to Adams's house. The note was handed to Gen. nner. He read it, and made the following reply, to it up a the envelope and handed it back to the

"Opened and road by the senior officer on this field."

McClellan, at the time, was attending to his duties at Yorktown. He did not reach the Adams Hose, a mile and a quarter away from the battle-fold, till 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Kearney's and Berry's arrival had at that time turned the battle into a decisive victory. Hooker and Heintzelman had previously saved it from being a disastrous defeat.

defeat.

Hooker's own loss was as follows:

Many, very many of Hecker's men depended for

bours for cartridges which they took from the bodies of their own dead and wounded.

The enemy opposite Hooker were commanded by Gen. Longstreet, sesisted by Gens. Magruder, Wil-tox, McLawe, Hill, Stewart, and Picket. The pri-mers taken in the evening by Col. Averill, 3d Penn-

rivania Cavalry (every inch of him a soldier!) con-fessed that their numbers all along our line were from 30,000 to 40,000—that their works and position made them as good as 100,000—that their re-entorce-ments were coming up from Williamsburg as late as Sychock, and that, at that time, they had no idea

whatever of retreating.

Among the incidents of the battle, "Old Ben Wade's son, a cavalry lieutenant, of correcting singuished himself. Brave ee ndon't gender cowards.

The let Massachusetts, Colonel Cowdin, marched 10 miles through the mud and rain before 6 a. m.; It miles through the mud and rain before 6 a. m.; Were drawn up in the abattls, received orders to move forward as skirmishers and clear the enemy's camponiers from their pieces; did so, silencing four guns; stood in return a fire from a redoubt which could not be picked off—by the by, they had previously a nice taste of field artillery and musketry)—and after the redoubt got through with them the Mischeappi sharp-shooters took a turn on them from the rifle-pits. Sufficient, one would suppose, for any combative stomachs. But in war, "enough is "not as good as a feast." They were sent to the rear now for summarition, were releved, and sat down in the rain to enjoy themselves; were ordered up and back to their old position to support the New-York 72d; were ordered to fail back to the road, and were raked as they went, losing many; were ordered across the road into the woods; were ordered back to the edge of the road, and at 8 p. m. were ordered half a mile away, to camp. Amid all this moving, not one of the tunce Massachusetts men thought of moving their "previous resolution." They were gritty to the last.

number of the Rebel killed opposite Hooker Was double his own. Of their wounded, they left was double his own. Of their wounded, they left soon in the several Williamsburg hospitals. Others were distributed among the private houses in the city. All the available buildings near the field of battle were crowded with them. Hooker took 300

battle were crowded with them. Hooker took 300 prioners.

Now again to the diagneting duty of proving the barbarism, treachery, and radical cowardice of these Rebeis. Major Ryerson of a New Jersey regiment, flund to the ground by a wound, fell into their hunda in the ebb and flow of the fight. When his body was recovered on Tuesday, it was found to be bayoneted, and the savages had cut the gentleman's curs off close to his head?

Thurston, Colonel of the 2d New-Hampshire, relates with open feeling that one of his cursing relates with open feeling that one of his cursing.

Thurston, Colouel of the 2d New-Hampshire, relates with deep feeling that one of his captains, Drewn, in the most critical pinch of the battle, Satkered a large number of scattered men of his own and atter regiments, and led them on to a body of the enemy, firing with his revolver as he went, and the enemy, firing with his revolver as he went, and cheering on his new battalion. The Rebel in command waved a white flag, and cried out, "Don't fire! don't fire! we are friends," and at the same time ordered his men to "trail arms." Too successful trick! Drown commanded his men not to fire. At the word, the Rebels poured a volley upon them, hilling many, and among them one of the best of

· Military form of addressing a note to Gon. Heintzelm

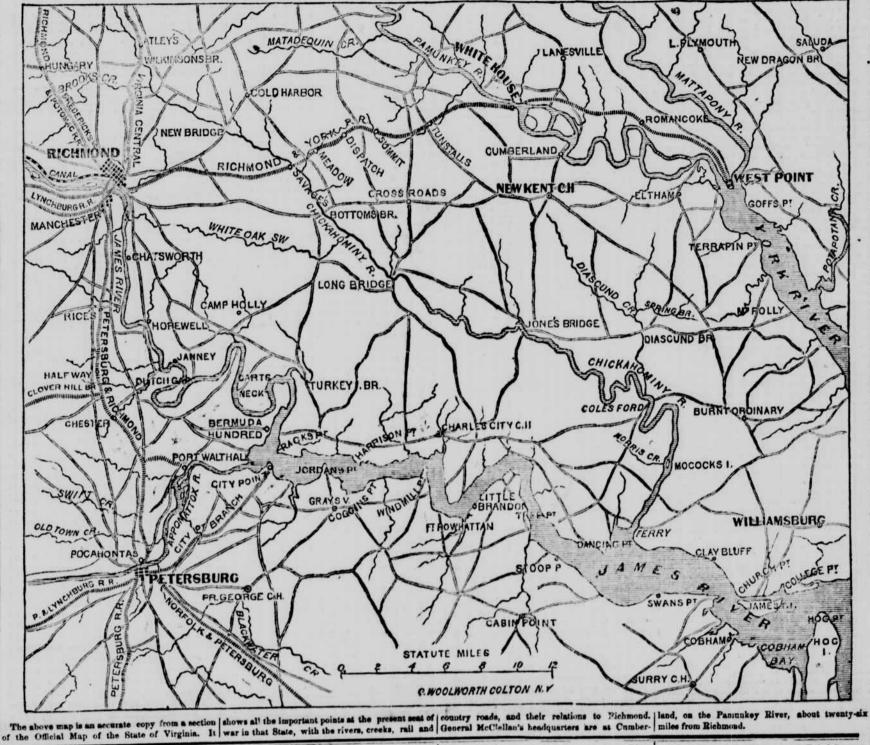
POSITION OF M'CLELLAN'S ARMY. Edribune.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1862.

AVOIDA "MANIBLE, ATIVE TRECA-MANA

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SEAT OF WAR IN EASTERN VIRGINIA.



Vol. XXII No. 6,588.

Col. Blaisdell of the 11th Massachusetts, is said to be the officer who accured the woods between Hocker and Sunner, in ebedience to the former's command, and found a clear way only a mile and a quarter long—not a Rebel in it.

Hooker commenced the stack on his own authority, and upon the true military principle, "attack a retreating army, regardless of its numbers, but with care to avoid unnecessary loss of life." General McClellan, at the time, was attending to his duties at Yorktown. He did not reach the Adams House, a mile and a quarter away from the battle-heart.

t'e men of New-Hampelire, and one of the best officer part, Drown.

Col. Blaisdell of the 11th Massachusetts also relates officer in the army—Capt. Drown.

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Col. Blaisdell of the lith Massachusetts also relates officer in the army—Capt. Drown.

Col. Blaisdell of the lith Massachusetts also relates of the attack and a latternge that people thus aimated should manifest bewilderment and an unsettled purpose. As a general thing, the stores are closed.

When the doomed a first had upon the true military principle, "attack a retreating army, regardless of its numbers, but with care to avoid unnecessary loss of life." General McClellan, at the time, was attending to his duties at Yorktown. He did not reach the Adams there is a very wounding Doberty and many others. Doher the alleged Union sentiment, I am assured that there is already a well-defined Union stratum in the city, and continually increasing.

In Portsmouth the feeling is stronger still, and a life of the best at all strange that people thus at all strange that p

Iriehman was nearest, the Rebel officer yelled, "Now give it to them!" for ruffians instantly fired, severely wounding Doberty and many others. Doberty had strength enough to return the fire, and killed the trencherous officer by shooting him through the heart.

The 73d New-York (Sickles's Brigade) retired only after every cartridge was fired. It drove the enemy way out of the cheveaux des frizes of failen timber. There it had to sustain a fire of shell from Fort Magrader. Col. Brewster in his report says, that his Lieutenant Colonel (the brave Lew. Benedict). "was always in the advance, and having been in the extreme left of the regiment, must have been the extreme left of the regiment, must have been in the extreme left of the regiment, must have been in the extreme left of the regiment, must have been in the extreme left of the regiment, must have been in the extreme left of the regiment, must have been in the extreme left of the regiment, must have been in the extreme left of the regiment, must have been in the extreme left of the regiment, must have been in the extreme left of the regiment, must have been in the extreme left of the regiment."

The refull is the trencherous officer by shooting him through the alleged Union sentiment, I am assured that there is already a well-defined Union sentiment, I am assured that there is already a well-defined Union sentiment, I am assured that there is already a well-defined Union sentiment, I am assured that there is already a well-defined Union sentiment, I am assured that there is already a well-defined Union sentiment, I am assured that there is already a well-defined Union sentiment, I am assured that there is already a well-defined Union sentiment, I am assured that there is already a well-defined Union sentiment, I am assured that there is already a well-defined Union sentiment, I am assured that there is already a well the extreme left of the regiment, must have been taken prisoner when they were first obliged to fall back." The Colonel makes bonorable mention of his Capts. Elliot, Donald, and Burns.

The 70th New-York and the 72d New-York

The 70th New-York and the 72d New-York exhausted their ammunition, as did also the 74th New-York. This regiment had been drilled and inspired up to the highest fighting quality, by its Colonel (Hall), who—the victim of one of those nur ances of the service, a court-markish—had been left in the rear at Ship Point. It lost 25 per cent of

Major Wainwright says that when the cannoniers Major Wainwright says that when the canonicra and drivers of the regular battery placed in the road ran off, he went back to Capt. Osborne's lat New York Artillery and called for volunteers. Every cannonier at once sprang to the front, and opened fire from four of the abandoned guns of Co. II, lat Regiment Regular Artillery. To Capt. Webber's coolness and courage we are indebted for the men coolness and courage we are indebted for the men he rallied to man the other two pieces. These guns were successfully worked for soven hours under constant fire from sharp-shooters. While Wainwright went for more help, the infantry regiment supporting his pieces ran off!—the enemy charged with the bayonet—drove our men off—and the guns were, of course, taken. Wainwright returning with 4 more pieces took up position in the wood this side the place of the lost batteries, and there, with grape, checked the advance of the enemy up the Yorktown road. Bramball's guns were so deeply mired in position that they could not be moved. 4 of Co. It is and I caisson, and 40 horses altogether were carried off by the Rebels. Both Bramball and Webber are highly praised by Wainwright, as are his killed Lieutenants Eakin and Pike, and Captain Osborne and the Lieutenants, and Sergeants Ham and Doran, and privates Barry and Conway of H, and Shoomsker and Westcot of D.

Gen. Grover says that it was 5 o'clock in the atternoon when word came that Kearney with his reenforcements was only ten minutes in the rear. The exciting cheers which then arose, and the thrilling strains of "Yankee Doodle" and "Star-Spangled Banner" which reverberated immediately after through the black forest, impelled every man in hearing, with or without cartridges, into a "heterogeneous but well-formed line," which held our assailed front till Berry came up. coolness and courage we are indebted for the name to be rallied to man the other two pieces. These gr

From Our Special Correst NORFOLK, Va., May 14, 1862.

Accepting the invitation from Gen. Wool to se company him to the city last acquired by the Union forces, I date this letter where the Rebels, judging from their defensive works, probably counted for almost a certainty, would be the very last place in Rebeldom THE TRIBUNE correspondent would penetrate. Improving the hour or two allotted to the purpose, I took a look through the city, which sppears to have been deserted of rather more than one half of the population. It was evident from what I

tent and weight of the Union feeling here. It is evident, however, that the statements that have from the to time been made of the existence of a Union organization were well-founded. There are quite a number of leading citizens who have never abated any of their loyalty to the Federal Union, and whose standing in society and personal character alone shielded them from respectation. With them this is a day of rejucing and hope.

Major Dodge, with a equadron of cavalry, made a recompossance vesterday to Suffolk, subteen

a reconnoissance yesterday to Suffolk, eighteen miles from Norfolk, and occupied that place, which the Rebels had abandoned the day before. Though the people were not communicative, from what was learned it would appear that Gen. Huger has gone

the people were not communicative, from what was learned it would appear that Gen. Huger has gone to join Magruder at or near Richmond. It was said that Gen. Loring, with a force variously stated from 20,000 to 30,000, had gone to Edecton to meet Burnside, who was said to be approaching in that direction. This is doubtful, as it is more than probable that the Rebel policy now is to join all their forces somewhere for a desperate stand.

It is amusing and lamentable to see to what extent some of the citizens of this city can carry their professed hatred of the Yankees. Apparently they would not, if they were starving, accept bread from them to keep alive. To torn their backs and sneer, and indulge in studied insults, seems to be a thing to do with a cervain class. One would suppose from their manner that we were a race of beings they had never seen—barbarians to shun and detest. This sort of thing is, however, too sharp set to hast long, a piece of acting, extremely exhausting and soon to be given over.

e given over.
I met bere what I had seen so much of on the Penin I met here what I had seen so much of on the Peninsula, in the track of our army—the complaint that the negroes had refused to work, except for pay, and had set up for themselves, leaving everybody without cooks or help. On applying at the principal hotel for dinner, I was informed in the most crusty manner possible, that the "niggers" had all gone off, and there was no certainty that the house would ever furnish another meal. Nor did the man seem to care whether it did or not. He said they had stolen all his niggers, and they might starve for all he careed.

had stolen all his niggers, and they might starve for all he cared.

By "they" he said he meant the Yavkees. Like the Committee of citizens of Williamsburg, he thought the Commanding General ought to make the negroes go to work. Gen. Viele, who is vigilant in his administration as senior in command, has a short answer for all such complaints, and applicants go away realizing the fact that, having rebelled for the better security of the "institution," they have found out how well they succeeded. Gen. Viele declines to have anything to do with any question between master and slave, except to preserve the peace of the community and protect every one from personal harm.

harm.

General Wool has appointed Major Nixon of the Const Guard to act as Provost-Marshal, who will enter on the discharge of his duties immediate y. That the Major will prove an efficient officer, no one

can doubt.
The orders given to the Monitor, Galena, and as we that the fact that a house was closed up was not conclusive that the dwellers were not within. The apparent desertion of the place is, to some extent at least, delusive.

So sudden was the flight of the Robels that the citizens were taken by surprise, and many who believed in the boast that Norfolk would never be surrendered are now filled with infinite diagust. The Monitor, or further.

It is confidently expected that the James River will soon be opened to our boats of all kinds, and it is not impossible that the City of Richmond will surrender to the navy. Tae Merrimac has been considered indispensable to the possession of the James River and the city, and her destruction withdraws the only reliance of the Rebeis.

The morning the Merrimac was blown up, it was decided that one of three things must be soon done—either to run the blockade, go up the James River, or blow up. To go out was decided too hazardous to undertake; to go up the James River was an impossibility, though every effort was made to lighten her to the requisite draft of water; to blow up was the only alternative, and consequently was her fate. By some it is deemed a virtual surrender of Richmond, in case our boats made their way there. Flag-Officer Goldsborough is expecting intelligence every hour from the fleet up the river. The character of it will determine future movements.

PROM GEN. McDOWELL'S DIVISION.

PROM GRN. McDOWELL'S DIVISION.

Occupation of a Rabel Iron Foundery Yankee Mechanics at Work—Reported Advance of the Enemy—Freparations to Receive them.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribmas.

Yankeomerof the Enemy—Freparations to Receive them.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribmas.

I have received the following dispatch from The Tribure correspondent:

Frankerscherne, Thursday, May 15, 1862.

Scott's large iron foundery, which was engaged until the arrival of the Union troops on the opposite side of the river in casting shot and shell and rifting cannon for the Rebel Government, was yesterday taken possession of by Capt. Barstow of Gen. McDowell's staff, and is now operated by Yankee mechanics, who are producing the best specimens of workmanship now seen in this city. The few clumps specimens of Rebel ingenuity lying around, and which they had not time to conceal or carry off, caused much anusement to the Yankee experts. If Gen. McDowell's corps should become an army of occupation, Fredericksung would soon become formidable rival to Lowell, possessing as she does greater natural advantages.

Anumber of Yankee boys this morning commenced fishing for \$2,000 in specie, said to have been thrown overboard from the steamer Virginia. This morning also was burned.

Reports that the Rebels were moving in force, from the piank road to the Bowling Green Road were called to arms. No demonstration was made upon the pickets. Quiet prevails in the camp.

PROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Descrition and Matiny in the Rebel Emake.

Streame Steery of Disorgamination—

Berder-State Men Sighing for the Stare.

The troops all behaved admirably. Once during the left, is not more than four miles from the second of artifery, held the good and the camp.

The troops all behaved admirably. Once during the camp of the plant is not more than four within a mile and a bail of Coriutto.

Gen. Bregies continued the material for minute within a mile and a bail of Coriutto.

The troops and another had just been sent out to relieve the thirt of whic

-Strange Story of Disorganization-Border-State Men Sighing for the Stars and Stripes. CHICAGO, Thursday, May 15, 1862.

CRICAGO. Thursday, May 15, 1862.

A special dispatch to The Times from Cairo, by the City of Memphis from Pittsburg Landing, says:

"We learn that on Monday two regiments from Kentucky and Tennessee attempted to desert their cause and come over en masse to the Union army.

"The enemy held them in check said a mutiny ensued. A strong force from our advanced lines was sent over to interfere, and in a short time returned with about sixty prisoners, mostly from the ranks of the deserting regiments. They gave a doleful acoff affairsgin Beauregard's army.

"They confirm the previous statements, that the troops from the Border States are anxious to return to their allegiance. The story of the enemy's lack of provisions is denied by the deserters, who say that there is plenty of subsistence at Corinth."

Caino, Thursday, May 15, 1862.

The following is a special to The Chicago Tribune:

Tribune : When Gen. Mitchel joined his forces with those of Gen. Pope he brought with him 2,500 prisoners. They will be sent to Cairo as soon as transportation

In the battle of Farmington, one Rebel General,

supposed to be Bragg, was killed. Fifteen deserters came into our lines from Corinth They report that several more regiments mutinied, them the 1st Louisiana, 1st Alabama, and two Tennessee regiments.

Advance into a Cotton State-The Skirmish of the Eighth inst.

GEN. Porm's Conre, Left Wing of Gen. Hallech's Army, Near Farmington, Miss., May 11, 1862.

For the first time during the war a Union army has advanced by land into a Cotton State; Gen. Pope's headquarters are within the borders of Mississippi. The cool, green forests of oak and hickory, with their rich vernal foliage, are intersected with great cotton fields, where the black, withered stalks of last year here and there display a white tuft re-

artifery, held the ground in a fight with the overwhelming numbers of the enemy for more than four
hours.

The troops all behaved admirably. Once during
the fight Gen. Stanley, who commands Gen. Pope's
Second Division, and who had now gone upon the
field, seing our stirmiahers waver led them in person until good order was restored. The 2d Iowa
Cavalry made a most galiant charge upon a Rebel
buttery, in which it lost 10% horses and a number of
men wounded, but drove off the enemy.

The position of our troops was very strong, and
Gen. Palmer telegraphed to Gen. Pope that he could
hold it against the world, the flesh, and the devil,
but Gen. Halleck's orders not to bring on a battle
being very emphatic, it was not practicable to send
any support, and as the enemy had obtained a taste
of the quality of our troops, after four hours' fighting they were withdrawn across the swamp. The
Rebe s did not attempt to follow. Our loss was 10
killed and 108 wounded. Lieut. Col. Miles of the
47th Illinois was among the killed.

The affair establishes the fact that the Rebels are
not evacuating Corinth, and indicates that they will
make a desperate resistance there. The object of
their movement was topress in through a wice gap
between Gen. Pope's right and Gen. Buell's left,
and thus cut off Gen. Pope. But the determined resistance of the two brigades, which did not number
in the aggregate mere than 3,500 men, prevented
them from persevering in it.

THE BATTLE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Attack of Rebel Rams and Gunboats.

DESPERATE ENGAGEMENT.

DISASTROUS DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY.

THE DEPARTURE OF COM. FOOTE.

COMMODORS FOOTE'S FLOTILLA, NEAR FORT PILLOW,
SEVENTI-FIVE MILES ABOVE MERINGS,
Thursday, Middight, May 8, 1862.

After three days of unusual quietness even for this quiet siege, we had, at 4 o'clock this morning the prespect of a sensation, and though the prospe deceived us, we are duly grateful for the slight ripple

in the vast pool of our monotony.

The enemy, as I have said, have been threatening for two weeks to come sround Craighead Point some night with their gunboats and rams, take us by surprise, and sink the entire flottills. No one suppose but every one hoped, they would try the experiment; and on the night of Monday, the 28th uit., we were all prepared for the gascon foe, who, however, did not make his appearance. FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE REBEL GUNBOATS.

At daylight this morning, the watch on the decks of the ficet observed a hostile gunboat above the Point, another immediately in her wake, and a third partially visible. It was supposed the enemy were making their menace good at last; that all their boats would soon be in the river below us, and that

In a minute all was bustle on our bo In a minute all was bustle on our boats, and the gunners were promptly at their posts. The Benton, Mound City, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Caroneelet, Pitteburgh, and Caro were moved in line of battle, and before a minute had passed the flag-ship let off two of her 50-pound rifled Daulgrens, and the Cincinnati imitated her example.

The Rebel gunbon shad been moving very slowly, but as soon as our shots were heard, they backed down, literally as well as metaphorically, with augmented speed, and passed out of sight, without firing a gun.

mented speed, and passed out of sight, without firing a gun.

SUPPOSED INTENTION OF THE ENEMY.

The enemy's intention, probably, was to make a reconnoissance, without attempting anything further, unless they tound a favorable opportunity to capture one or two of our mortar-boats, lying just above the Point. Whether they were satisfied with their reconnoissance or not, I am unable to say, but it seems to me it must have been too brief, and they too much occupied with their own safety, to have been all they desired.

REPORTED DESIGNS OF THE ENEMY.

REPORTED DESIGNS OF THE ENEMY.

For several days, reports have been in circulation that the enemy designed to go up the Hatchee River with a tug and one or two gunboats, and enting their way through the swampe to the Forked River, come in above us, and, descending the Mississippi, destroy our transporte and return before our beavier and slower gunboats could prevent or follow them. The plan appears feasible enough, and the idea a good one; but there is no apprehenson on our part, because we do not believe they have the nerve to make the attempt; and if they do make the attempt, they will hardly be successful. Had we occupied their position, that would have been the thing we would have done, probably, some time ago; but we opine they have not the energy, nor the courage, nor the skill to endeavor, much less to accomplished much.

UNFORTUNATE INDIANA REGIMENTS.

unch.

UNFORTUNATE INDIANA REGIMENTS.

In the 43d and 46th Incitous Regiments, commanded respectively by Cols. McLean and Fitch, which have been encamped on the Arkansas shore since the arrival of the flottilla at Plan Point, a great deal of sickness has prevailed, and many of the poor follows present a said and pittful spectacle. Anumber of them have been sent to Cairo, and not a few have died on their way up the river. These two regiments have undered greatly from lack of clothing, supplies, and medicines, and present a most forlorn as pearance.

PROBABLE EVACUATION OF PILLOW.

A couple of deserters from Fullow reached the flotilla tols morning, and reported that preparations were making at the fort for evacuation, and that a portion of the garrison had already gone, corroborating the intelligence from a similar source which I gave in my last letter.

This afternoon, Lieut, Bishop, of the Benton, preceded to the Point in a tag, and, landing on the Tennessee shore, went as far as he could on a raft, and then used his glass for ever half an hour. He was within three-quarters of a mile of the fort, and ever ylaing indicated that a partial if not a compete evacuation had taken place. No mea were visible on the Bluff, and not a gunboat was to be seen. A few persons were oberved at work at the base of the Bluff, but beyond those there were no signs of life. Not a camp was perceptible, nor even the smoke of a camp-fire, and the impress on of many on the flag ship is that the information of the deserters is correct, though it is by no means certain.

Wether Pillow is evacuated or not, there is no probat filty of an engagement at this point, unless

whether Fillow is evacuated or not, there is no probatility of an engagement at this point, unless we are attacked, at least until after the battle between Gen. Halleck and Beauregard's forces; and the defeat of the latter will insure the abandonment by Villipigue of his position.

One reason that has prevented Com. Foote from making an attack on Pillow has been the foor that some of the Rebel gunboats would escaps and get above the fleet, and then be enabled to do a great deal of injury on the river, having no opposition, because our boats, from their greater solidity and inferior speed, would be unable to overtake them.

Mongomeity's present position between Coms. Farragut and Foote cannot be a pleasant one; but he will doubtiess contrive to escape by abandoning his boats, and destroying them, to prevent their failing into our possession.

Our morters have been keeping up quite a lively bomtardment since morning—the nost animated of any day since our departure from Island No. 10—but the accuracy or efficacy of their firing remains as much a mystery as before.

OUR ANYMAN

much a mystery as before.

OUR ANXIETY TO REACH MEMPHIS.

Every one on the fleet is anxious to reach Memphis, as you can well imagine, after a month's confinement to the decks of the flotilla, with no fairer prospect than the murky stream of the Mississippi, and the submerged woods upon the distant shore. Such a life is dull and monotonous in the axtreme, especially to one who has been for months Bohemianizing with the army, and leading the adventuresome and exciting, if even disagreeable, life of a War-Correspondent.

and exciting, if even disagreeable, life of a warCorrespondent.

Friday, 10 o'clock, a. m.—Capt. Charles H.
Davis, of the United States Kavy, arrived here
this morning on the transport De Soto, to take the
second command of the flotilla, and relieve Com.
Foote of a portion of his duties, with whom he is
now closested on the flag-ship. The captain is older
looking than I had supposed, but he appears like a
man of firmness, energy and nerve, well-fitted to
all the position to which he has been assigned.

NATIONAL FLOTILLA, NEAR FORT PILLOW, SEVENTY-FIVE MILES ABOVE MEMBERS. Saturday, 2 ociock a. m., May 10, 1862.

Contrary to my expectation, nothing further has yet

been elicited as to the evacuation of Pillow, but the been elicited as to the evacuation of Pillow, but the latest intelligence, as well as the most trustworthy indications, is that the fort is still held by at least a small force, probably not more than a few hundred men. That its alender garrison will depart in four or five days seems to be the opinion generally entered tained on the Flotilia, and no one seems willing to defer our occupation of the fort beyond the close of

the coming week.

DEPARTURE OF COMMODORE FOOTE.

DEPARTURE OF COMMODORE FOOTE.

The event of yesterday was the departure of Com.
Foete, a particular account of which will not probably be without interest, as the gallant Flag-Officer. has secured the esteem and gratitude of the Republic by his untiring energy and noble devotion to its cause.

HIS REMARKS ON BOARD THE BENTON The Commodore received Capt. Charles H. Davis out cordially in his cabin, and, moving with great difficulty on his crutches to the gun-room, informal introduced the new comer to his officers and me

Boo Twelfth Page.